THREE COUPLES MARRIED BY FATHER DALY, OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

AN INTENSELY DISAGREEABLE DAY ON THE HEMPSTEAD PLAINS-MANY VISITORS AT

RESUMED TO-DAY. A day of pelting rain and driving wind made camp life almost unbearable at Camp Black yesterday and kept at home thousands of visitors whose coming had been eagerly looked for by the soldiers throughout the week. With the single exception of the preceding Sunday there has not been a more disagreeable day on the field since camp was pitched than yesterday. Bad as it was, several pusand persons were landed on the rain-soaked field by the trains of the Long Island Ratiroad to spread out in long lines toward the regimental camps. Scores of hard colds will certainly be the the interest shown by mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts in the men on the field.

At sunrise, the early risers report, an ideal spring day was promised, but by breakfast time the clouds had settled down for a hard day's work. From 3 o'clock until late in the afternoon the rain fell, oaking everything in sight. The crude roadways on the field became lines of thick, slippery mud, and low stubble which covers the plains scattered big drops of moisture on visitors until all comers uncomfortable and disconsolate. As the visitors disappeared into the tents they sank down into blankets and straw to gain the little warmth carrying big crowds, but there were few cars that reached Camp Black without dozens of empty seats. It was a sorry day for the camp-followers, ouraged by Saturday's sunshine, had put up filmsy booths for the sale of luncheon, candy and but this class of individuals had less sympathy than the soldiers, whose friends had been kept at home by the storm, and the visitors who braved the tempest of wind and rain in their termination to reach the camp regardless of their

A triple wedding ceremony in the 69th Regiment vas the incident of greatest interest in camp yesterday. Father Daly, the chaplain of the regiment, tied three knots in remarkably short order. The three bridal pairs were Private John J. Kelly, of Company D. and Margaret Ensco, of No. 1,687 Third-ave., Manhattan: Private Edward S. Brown, of Company K, and Birdie Nelson, of Granite, Md., nd Private Michael Murray, of Company C, and Mary Foley, of No. 160 West Eighty-seventh-st., Manhattan. The ceremonies were held in Chaplain Daly's tent. The brides and bridegrooms formed a mutual aid society and served as maids of honor, bridesmaids and best men for each other. Father Daly addressed them briefly, telling them that persons who insisted upon being wedded under such trying circumstances, and in spite of all the obsta-cles in their way, should make good and loving husbands and wives. He admonished them to live happily ever afterward, predicting that the love that had prompted them to marry under such cir-cumstances would insure domestic tranquillity and happiness for them throughout their lives.
While the weddings were taking place the rain

was falling in torrents. The gallant men of Com-pany D. whose interest was centred in Kelly's wed-ding were equal to the occasion. One of them provided for Miss Ensc.) a dress uniform coat, which she wore to protect her wedding gown in the procession through the company street to the chaplain's tent, and which suited her so well that she refused to remove it for the ceremony. At this ceremony Captain Plunkett was detailed as best

Miss Nelson, when her turn came, appeared in Miss Nelson, when her turn came, appeared in a travelling costume, in which the outer garment was a black and shiny rubber poncho. In the excitement of the moment Private Brown had forgotten to bring with him the most important loop in the bridal knot, the wedding ring, and the ceremony was delayed temporarily while an orderly was sent off to find the ring in the bridegroom's knapsack.

TO BE SWORN IN TO-DAY.

day by Captain Schuyler, the 2d Provisional Regient will be sworn in at 9 o'clock this morning and the 65th Regiment early this afternoon. The musils are completed, and all is ready for the ceremony. It is possible that the 14th will also be taken into the volunteer army to-day, but to-morrow is the more likely time. Colonel Grant said yesterday afternoon that the 2d Battalion of the regiment, including companies B. C. D and F. was ready at that time, and that the 3d Battalion, consisting of companies L. E. H and I, would be ready soon. Owing to the severity of the weather the doctors deemed it unwise to do any examining yesterday, as the men would be obliged to stand around scantily clothed for a hulf-hour or more in the damp tepts.

eround scantily clothed for a hair-hour of mote the damp tents.

In the 47th Regiment, Companies G. B. E. I and C have been examined and prepared for the mus-ter. Captain French, of the 13th Battallon, has volunteered as mustering officer for the 47th, and has gone to the 47th's armory in Brooklyn to secure men enough to fill the regiment's roster.

ANKLES SPRAINED.

While walking through the camp after dark on Saturday evening Private Edward L. McCormick. Saturday evening Private Edward L. McCormick, of Company C, 47th Regiment, fell and injured his ankle so badly that he will be unable to march with his comrades for five or six weeks. He was taken to the division hospital yesterday and placed under the care of Colonel Henry. If the weather is favorable to-day he will be removed to the Nassau Hospital at Hemostead.

Another sections was reported in the 13th Battallon. Private William Sutherland, of Company I, sprained his ankle badly and was taken to the hospital tent. Major Russell has allowed him to go home on furlough to receive more careful attention than he would have on the field. Troop C has also reported several sprained ankles, but none of the cases are serious.

HORSES GET SHELTER.

Captains Bagley, of Troop A, and Clayton, of Troop C, after a brief conference yesterday after-noon decided to send their horses to the stables on the Mineola fair grounds for shelter. horses belonging to the two troops have suffered horses belonging to the two troops have suffered from the severe weather, because there has been no shelter for them except their blankets. The use of the fair grounds stables when offered was gratefully accepted, and the horses were led away to their new homes early last evening.

GENERAL BUTT OBJECTS TO VISITORS. Camp visitors were wondering yesterday why the Butt's brigade made them go to the guardhouse to pass in or out of the lines. All over the field vis-Butt's brigade made them go to the guardinoise to pass in or out of the lines. All over the field visitors were allowed to come or go as they pleased except at this one place. It was learned later that General Butt does not like to have strange people around, and that he has ordered the guards to keep all curious callers away from his headquarters. Persons who attempted to leave the lith Regiment camp on the eastern border learned that, though they had entered without being challenged on the western border, they must visit the guardhouse, several hundreds yards away, in order to get out. When asked what this arbitrary rulling meant, the guards winked the other eye and pointed at General Butt's tent.

Adjutant-General Tillinghast will be present this morning at the swearing in of the 2d Provisional Regiment. In this regiment is the Troy company in which the adjutant-general was an officer.

Mrs. Frederick D. Grant braved the stormy weather yesterday and visited her husband in his tent with the lith Regiment.

Major G. D. Ramsey received his appointment yesterday as surgeon-major of the 69th Regiment. He began his work immediately. Private Donion, of Company G. 69th, was sent to the hospital yesterday suffering from pneumonia.

The selection of Major "Peggy" Thurston as lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Regiment has been received as a pleasant bit of news throughout the camp. "Peggy" as everybody calls him, is well known in Camp Black and well liked everywhere.

WATCHERS NOT DAUNTED BY RAIN. PARK ROW PATRIOTS WAIT FOR THAT BATTLE

IN SPITE OF THE WRETCHED WEATHER. have greatly delighted a painter of the impression-ist school, but every one else experienced nothing but unmixed discomfort. The artist would have called the city a "harmony in gray," but there was altogether too much gray for ordinary people. They are getting tired of the crepuscular with which nature has so lavishly provided them of late. Can it be true, as some one recently tried to prove, that nature imitates art, instead of art imitating nature? Or, rather, that people never see an effect in nature until art has first shown it to them, which is the same thing. If this be so, Mr. Whistier and his followers have a great deal to

In spite of the utter wretchedness of the weather

many intrepid patriots waited in front of the newspaper offices in Park Row watching the news on the bulletin boards. Or, rather, they waited for the news and watched the newspaper offices. There was no news, only a few dispatches to say that the Spanish ships were somewhere clee. The crowds feel that this may be magnificent, but it is not war. They have absolutely no sympathy for the pardonable weakness of the Spaniards in wishoing to keep alive as long as possible. But it will really be too bad if, to paraphrase Scott. The sweet songs of victory their silence keep" until just before the morning papers are published. After waiting these many days the crowds surely deserve that the first news of the great naval battle should arrive in time for them to see the dispatches posted up. Now, that intelligence of the battle is momentarily expected fit has been momentarily expected for some days, but that doesn't matter), it is safe to expect that the usual immense number of men and boys will congregate in Park Row to-day. And it is just as well to remind the public that if it wants to send its messages in a hurry errand boys are a little bit untrustworthy at the present time. It should use the telephone.

ARRESTED NEAR MINE FIELDS.

THREE MEN HELD AS PRISONERS AT SANDY HOOK-RUMOR THAT THEY HAD

TRIED TO CUT THE CABLES. near the mine fields off Sandy Hook on Saturday night led to their arrest and detention by the patrol authorities. There was a report, which could not be verified, that the men had tried to cut the cables connecting the mines. The offino information whatever would be furnished. At Sandy Hook it was admitted that three men be more thoroughly identified, but reasons for their detention were not made public.

According to one of the New-York Naval Reserves now on patrol duty outside the harbor, three men were discovered Saturday night between Sand 9 o'clock off Sandy Hook. The men were seen by Captain Patterson, of the Sandy Hook Life Saving Station. Captain Patterson and his crew are now doing regular coast guard They were soon overhauled and taken on board the patrol boat C. P. Raymond, which is in command of Lieutenant Ford. The men were closely questioned, and as their answers were not entirely satisfactory they were transferred to the tug Moore, which took them to Sandy Hook, where they were locked up pending an in-

While the officials at the Hook maintain silence as to who the men are, it was said by one of the Naval Reserves who was on the Raymond of the Naval Reserves who was on the Raymond that one of the men gave the name of Taylor, but that the other two refused to give their names or offer any explanation of their presence about the mines at night. In addition to the life-saving crew and the patrol tugs discovering the men, the sentries at Sandy Hook had seen them, and just as the men were about to move away from the mines the big searchlight at the Hook was turned on them.

was turned on them.

While it is possible that the men were fishermen or pleasure-seekers who had lost control of their boat and were drifting out to sea, it was considered peculiar by the Naval Reserves who aided in taking them ashore that the men were detained at all, if they had a reasonable explanation to offer.

POSSIBILITY OF AN ORDER FORBIDDING BRIGHT LIGHTS ALONG THE COAST WHILE

THE WAR CONTINUES.

mer resorts, Midland and Richmond beaches, are in a quandary over an intimation which is said to ings or stretches of walk will be allowed along the water-front near New-York Harbor. So straight do the managers of the beaches consider the tip that they have brought all rush work to a stop, and are proceeding slowly.

The order, it is said, will be issued within a few days, before the beach season begins, and will forbid the illuminating of any point beyond what is absolutely necessary for ordinary safety and travel. The idea appears to be that no such brilliant points, upon which to obtain ranges, will be permitted during the war.

the war.

Rockaway, Coney Island, Asbury Park and Long Branch are said to be included in the order which is contemplated.

These four places outside of the harbor proper would be excellent guiding points, with their brilliant lights, for a fleet creeping toward Sandy Hook at night. Midland and Richmond beaches would also be good guiding points at night.

FRANCE'S SHORTAGE OF WHEAT. ONE REASON WHY IT WANTS THE WAR ENDED SOON-A CORRESPONDENTS VIEWS

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer La Gascogne were Edmond Bruwaert. French Consul-General at this port, Baron de la Galle and M. Robineau. M. Bruwaert has been in the war situation when seen at the pier yesterday. M. Robineau comes to the United States as the correspondent of "Le Journal Matin" and "Le Temps." He said regarding his visit:

"My mission to this country is to act as correspondent for my papers in Paris. I shall call on the French Ambassador at Washington to obtain from him the best point from which I shall obtain the most correct news of the war. I shall probably In regard to the feeling in France toward this

country, M. Robineau said:
"The French people deprecate the necessity for

war between the United States and Spain. There

war between the United States and Spain. There is no anti-American feeling. We hope that the war will be ended soon. The effect of it is bad on commerce between France and this country. The exports and imports to and from this country will be most seriously affected.

"I shall study the wheat conditions in this country, as they will form an important feature in France. There is a scarcity of wheat at present in France. The price of bread has advanced to lig cents (American money) per kilogram more than the price previous to this war. In the cities of Marseilles, Lyons and Paris the people are alarmed at the shortage of wheat and at the price of bread. The general councils in these cities have formulated a protest to the Frime Minister asking that the country take the tax off wheat throughout France on all that arrives from America and other countries. The tax has been soven frances a hundred kilograms, and just before I left it had been decided to suspend it entirely as an experiment until July 1. There is a great scarcity of wheat in France, and as the United States gives the greater part to our country, you can appreciate the situation."

FOR THE STARVING CUBANS

The Central Cuban Relief Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions for the starving reconcentrados in Cuba:

Previously acknowledged . \$147,378 00
People of Johnstown N. Y. through J. B. 110 00
Freeman Grange, No. 1,168, Seville, Ohio, through Mrs. Lara Moun. 560
People of Lisie and Centre Lisie, N. Y., through B. C. Wood. 17hrough Cuban Relief Cummittee Good Ground, Long Island, N. Y., by A. P. Squires, chairman.

man
"A Few of the Employed, through Miss II.
Reed, No. 6 Dey-st. New-York City
Citizens of Columbia, Mo. through B. 2, Todd.
People of Madrid, N. Y., through Frank H.
Wallace People of Madrid, N. F., Infough Frank P.,
Wallace
Congregational Church, East Bloomfield, N. Y.,
through the Rev. M. L. Stimson.
Through "Five Small Girls," Sayre, Penn., by
Miss Gertrude Fisher
Pupils of Watervillet N. Y., through Miss Mary
Ocumpaugh
Epworth League Society of Trinity Methodist
Episcopal Church, New-Haven, Conn.,
through E. W. Blakeslee, chairman of committee.

Episcopal Church, New-Haven, Conn., through E. W. Blakeslee, chairman of committee of Mr. Green's echool and little daughter of Mrs. C. B. Kildd. Tivoli, N. Y., through Mrs. C. B. Kildd. Tivoli, Christian Endeavor, Baptist Sunday-school; Hattle Lewis, Live Oak Lodge, No. 606, I. O. O. F. J. H. Crain, and Epworth Lesgue, through Cuban Relief Committee, Harpersyllie, N. Y.

Drew Methodist Episcopal Church, Carmel, N. Y., through Comon P. Hoyt.

Woman's Missionary Society, Westminster Presbyrerian Church, through the Rev. P. Sample Ledies M. Society, Westminster Presbyrerian Church, through the Rev. P. Sample Ledies M. Society, Westminster Presbyrerian Grance No. 162, Germatown, Ohio, through A. W. Hetzler, terretary.

S. O. Rudy, esq. Barryville, N. Y.
Through Daughters of the American Revolution, Lebulon Pike Chapter, Colorado Springs, Col. by Mrs. B. T. Ensign.

Sunday-school of City Park Branch of First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., through F. M. Moffatt, of No. 10 Jacob-st. city. Citizens of St. Johnsville, N. Y., through Cuban Relief Committee, by F. Engelhardt.

Public School of St. Johnsville, N. Y., through Cuban Relief Committee, by F. Engelhardt.

Public School of St. Johnsville, N. Y., through Cuban Relief Committee, by F. Engelhardt.

Public School of St. Johnsville, N. Y., through Cuban Relief Committee, by F. Engelhardt.

Sunday-school of Lity Park Branch of First Presbyterian Church, New-York, through the Rev. G. S. Payson, of No. 10 Seamon-ave.

Josephice Swinton Van Etten, of Anthony-ave. and ITth-st. city.

Through "The Christian Advocate," No. 150 Fifth-ave. city, by the Rev. J. M. Buckley, A. friend in Plantsville, Conn.

105 93

11 45

8 00

ONE CLEAR DUTY ARISING FROM THE CON-FLICT, HE THINKS, WILL BE TO DRAW

US CLOSER TO ENGLAND. The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, rector of All Souls Episcopal Church, Madison-ave, and Sixty-sixth-st., preached yesterday morning on "The evils will ensue from this war-our dangers and our duties." He chose for his text the passage from Ezekiel xxi, 21: "The King of Babylon stood at the parting of the way." Dr. Newton said, in

That evil will ensue from this war goes withour saying. It is God's curse upon all war We shall be burdened with a great debt. A recrudescence of barbarism will have been entailed upon us. These and other evils will prove our Nemesis, for not having been wise enough and strong enough, for not having been rightminded enough and unselfish enough to have prevented this war in the days when it night have been prevented without sacrificing Cuba.

But because this war has been gone into, on the whole, with a high and lofty purpose—though with whatever clouding of vision—there will be good flowing from it. Patriotism has stirred ayain, when patriotism seemed torpid in our midst North and South have been united, so that no man can hence forth ever put them asunder. High ideals and generous enthusiasms have stirred in our young men again. This high and generous patriotism will lift us, for a time at least, above some of the evils that have confronted us. For a moment we shall draw the finer air of life's supremest heights and be above the sordid temptations of our Mammon-worshipping age.

Two months ago there was upon the surface no

hall draw the finer air of life's suprement heights and be above the sordid temptations of our Mamnon-worshipping age.

Two months ago there was upon the surface no ndication of the process which must have been oling on deep below the consciousness of the Nation. Already it is becoming plain that the objections to the annexation of Hawaii are disappearing under our new and strange experiences. The page of events moves swiftly. Then the next greating of the Nicaragua Canal. We will then take our place among the great Powers of the world for us as a Nation. Yet this reputation for screaty, however dear to us, had to be sacrificed, for the tot the place of a great Power to enter into the world concert when wrong is being committed lave we any right to stand aside and see such eceds done, and fold our hands in the contented essential selfshniess? There is nothing like a great esponsibility to rouse will and waken conscience at thing seems to be clearly our duty in this sture.

and stir the slumbering moral forces of one's nature.

One thing seems to be clearly our duty in this new rôle that seems opening before us—that we shall draw closer than ever before to our mother country. The English-speaking people, of common descent, of common traditions, of common constitutional government and democratic freedom, of a common literature and a common religion, should make a common cause, not selfishly, but on behalf of humanity. Could the English-speaking peoples stand together the destinites of the world would be in their heads. When England and America shall say together, in the presence of any wrons, "This must stop," it will stop. Then from the soul of the English-speaking race, which stands for peace, will be heard, with the tone of an authority not likely to be slighted, the sacred words of our greatest soldier: "Let us have peace."

THE NATION'S ATTITUDE JUSTIFIED. SO DR. KING TELLS THE SONS OF THE AMER

Forty-eighth-st. Dr. King was introduced by the Chauncey M. Depew, president of the order, was also on the platform. A special musical programme had been prepared for the occasion. Dr. King said

We have invoked the God of Battles. The American people have before this learned that the God of Revention is the God of Revention. Patiently, tolerantly, self-sacrificingly and prayerfully we must now await the issue, having determined what that issue must be. Liberty now confronts bondage: freedom confronts slavery, mercy confronts cruelty; maniheses confronts musness, vitrue confronts vice; plenty confronts hunger; thrift confronts poveriy; intelligence confronts ignorance; civilization confronts barbarism, and tolerance confronts intolerance. These opposites now face each other from yawning cannon. While we are in this contest as a Christian people, let us pray for principle without passion, for indignation without anner, for patience without irritability, for conviction without intolerance, for faith without bigotry, for purpose without presumption, for courtesy without cringing and for charity without males.

The sun of Heaven now greets the stars of hope in liberty's banner during every hour of every revolution of the round earth. A blow from the strong right hand of this Nation, designed to break the grasp of a cruel oppressor in an island just off our coast, has first paralyzed the same oppressor's hand, deprived her of her richest colony and liberated millions of her victims on the other side of the world. Kinship in suffering and in hope makes all the race neighbors. While some of the Nation's defenders lie in a watery grave in Havana Harbor, their righteous and heroic compations raise freedom's banner in Manila Harbor.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE PHILIPPINES.

Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh-st. new era is dawning, and that a new chapter i being written in history. He said that the pen of Lincoln and the sword of Grant had written brill-iant chapters in the world's history, but Dewey had written a chapter that ought to be placed befrom Issiah ix, 22: "A little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation; I, the thousand, and a small one a strong nation; I, the Lord, will hasten it in his time." He said in part: Dewey has written a chapter in our history that can be placed by the side of any chapter ever written since the birth of the human race. A great duty now rests upon the pulpit of this Nation in this crisis. We ought to hold this war up to a high level. This is not a war of vengeance, but one of compassion and humanity. To make it for vengeance would be barbarous. We must take our place in the congress of nations and make our power felt. We have stepped into the front rank of nations, and we cannot now take a step backward. There are now but five great nations, namely, Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany and Russia. These are nations of power; they control thought and action. The greatest of these is Great Britain, but next as a civilizing and Christianizing nation comes our own. these is Great Britain, but next as a civilizing and Christianizing nation comes our own.

Spain is not fit to survive. It is doubtful if, Italy is, either, without a great change. China must become civilized or perish. Spain represents the fifteenth century. God seems to have placed us in charge of the portain of the twentieth century, and said: 'Let no nation have a foothold in the Western Hemisphere that is living in the ignorance and tyranny of the fifteenth century.' The heroic days of this Republic are yet to come. The Philippine Islands, with their eight millions of uneducated people, must be governed, and the young statesmen of our land must devise ways to do it. If we hold these islands, they should be made the garden of the universe. If we keep them, we will fill them with schoolhouses and missionaries.

COLONEL GRIFFITH TO THE Y. M. C. A. GOVERNOR BLACK'S PRIVATE SECRETARY AP-PEALS FOR FAIR JUDGMENT IN WAR TIME

"Fair Judgment" was the subject of an address delivered yesterday afternoon at the Twenty-third-st. branch of the Young Men's Christian Association by Colonel William M. Griffith, private secre-tary to Governor Black. "Patriotism," said Colonel Griffith, "did not al-

ways find its end in enthusiasm, nor was it always evidenced by a desire to go to the front in time of ism in reserve than in enthusiasm. It might rewhen all are eagerly and anxiously waiting, it is important that there should be loyal and unswerving support of the Government. The time for arguing whether there should be war or not has passed. The people are in the midst of strife and must stand by the flag. There has been an unmust stand by the flag. There has been an unfortunate disposition in certain quarters to criticise the President of the United States. It is felt
by many that he should have immediately avenged
the said disaster to the Maine, and that in postponing such revenge he had not done as he ought
to have done. Yet at that time, it was now a wellknown fact, the United States did not possessenough powder and ball for the forts, to say nothing of the Navy. To have gone to war then would
have been criminal.

DR. KITTREDGE TO RAILROAD MEN. "Patriotic Sunday" was observed at the Railroad Men's Building. No. 361 Madison-ave., yesterday afternoon. The meeting was held in the social room, which was beautifully decorated with the Stars and Stripes. The exercises of the day in-Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, who spoke on "Christian Work Among the Soldier Boys." The Doctor is a Work Among the Soldier Boys." The Doctor is a favorite with railroad men, and a large number were present to hear him. In opening he said: "There is scarcely a place you go but you find the words "Remember the Maine." We are not a lot of barbarians, but a Christian Nation. This war is not a war for revenge, but a war for humanity." The Doctor then gave reminiscences of the Civil War, telling how he had attended to the wounded and the dying. The railroad men then sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Onward, Christian Soldiers." Dr. Kittredge then pronbunced the benediction.

FIRE DESTROYS BUSINESS BLOCK. Buffalo, May 15 .- Fire partially destroyed the Tifft Buck on Washington-st. this morning, causing a loss of about \$100,000. The principal losers are: Charles F. Doli, furniture, \$25,000; George M. Hausaner, printing plant, \$20,000; John C. Lautz & Bro., wall paper, \$30,000; loss on building, \$15,200.

DR. NEWTON ON EVILS OF WAR. MONTSERRAT LEAVES CUBA.

CAPTAIN RECEIVED \$10,000 FOR SAVING SHIP AND CARGO.

SPANISH ACCOUNTS OF THE FIGHT AND DAMAGES

Havana, May 15, 8:30 p. m .- In all the pulpit to-day the American "practice of bombarding defenceless towns without previous notification the rebuke said that towns ought not to be bomple, or for mere pleasure, and pointed out that in the interests of humanity international law had provided that towns must not be bombarded until the forces of the attacking party were ready and in condition to assault and take

In political circles it is said that the Amerians, while pretending that they do not wish the reconcentrados to die of starvation, are nevertheless ready to kill over a million people by their blockade.

definitely the constitution of Cuba and the per-

sonnel of the Cabinet. It is believed that the

original secretaries will be appointed to perma-

nent places, with the exception of Senor Dolz,

Governor-General Blanco is holding a series of conferences with leading politicians to settle

the present Secretary of Public Works and Communications. According to private advices from Cardenas the American vessels about 10 o'clock last Wednesday tried to enter the harbor, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon three large American vessels succeeded in entering. The Spanish gunboat Antonio Lopez fired the first shot from the Zulueta Wharf, and the gunboats Ligeria and Alerta answered the fire directed at them. The American vessels fired at the military com mander's headquarters, the city hall and the Spanish casino, over all of which the Spanish flag was hoisted. The Americans fired four hundred shots. One shell fell in the Zulueta warehouse, where many reconcentrados were living igniting the building, but the firemen saved th women and children from the flames.

The bombardment lasted for two hours, the Americans finally retreating toward Caya Diana. All the wounded were assisted by the Red Cross. Mr. Irivas, the manager of the Cardenas Railroad, ordered all trains on duty to remove the people from the town to the Progreso sugar plantation. The losses were two killed and seventeen wounded. About fifteen shells have been found that did not ex-

shells fell near the military hospital, the Span-

ish casino, the Otero Theatre, the principal

The Spanish steamer Monserrat left Clenfuegos on May 6 for Spain. Marquis de Comellas. general manager of the Spanish Transatiantic Company, gave Captain Deschamps, her commander, \$10,000 for having saved the ship and

Friday morning the Americans tried to effect a landing at Banes Beach, but were repelled after three-quarters of an hour's fighting. On May 11 the Spanish forces reconnoliring on the Rios Farm, near Parpete, surprised the insurgents lodged in positions to assist the landing of the Americans, under the protection of the guns of the American cruizers and three smaller vessels lying between three and four miles off the shore. After two hours' firing the insurgents abandoned their position, leaving six killed.

gents abandoned their killed.

The Americans also attempted a landing on the Salado Beach, near Banes, under the protection of three vessels, one with side wheels. A boat with about thirty men was beached at some distance from the ostensible landing place, but was there surprised by Spanish musketry. After two hours' fighting under the protection of the warships, which discharged upward of seventy cannon shots, the Americans re-embarked having suffered some loss.

On May 12 the Americans attempted to land at Herradura Beach, near Cabanas, sustaining a hot fire with the Spanish forces. The American fleet fired about eighty shots, killing a guerilla lieutenant.

lieutenant.
On May 13 the sound of cannon and musketry was heard at a great distance, apparently coming from Table de Agua Beach. This was about 10 in the morning.

EXCITING SCENE IN CAMP.

SOLDIERS FIGHT A PALMETTO BRUSH FIRE AT TAMPA WITH SPIRIT.

negro regiment, to-day behaved with gallantry that won the praise of General Wade. The skill and bravery of the men showed them to be soldiers of the best calibre. Several officers and a number of men were burned.

Tampa. The palmetto grows to a height of one or two feet, dries up, and with the grasses forms a fierce flame when once a fire is started. There has been very little rain for a long time. The 9th Cavairy, Company E of the Engineer Corps and all the artillery, five batteries, are in camp near Port Tampa City. This morning at 11 o'clock a brisk southwest wind was blowing. The brush in some way caught fire.

The breeze carried the flames directly on the cavairy camp. Most of the men had their first warning of the danger when the fire call was given by bugle. Instantly each man started for his horse. He untied it and mounted, and was off toward the advancing line of smoke and yellow flames. The colonel was away, so Captain Powell assumed command.

The first step taken was to remove the palmetto for a broad space. Sabres were used for this, and the negroes ran up and down like mad. The plants were dug up and tossed along the line of fire. When a space had thus been partly cleared the order was given to wet blankets and to fight the flames hand to hand.

At full gallop the troopers dashed to the watering troughs, soaked their blankets and then rushed back. The blankets were used as whips to lash out the flames. The very horses rose to the spirit of the occasion, and instead of running away allowed themselves to be driven into the burning area. It was an exhibition of horsemanship, the efficers said, such as could be surpassed by no cavalry on earth. It was not many minutes before the blankets were dry and

many minutes before the blankets were dry and burned in spots.

Then the order was given for half the command, something over four hundred men, to take their own blankets and those of the rest and wet them over again. The blankets were gathered in a jiffy, and there was another mad race for the troughs and tanks. Meanwhile the remaining men were again cutting the palmetto when the blankets were brought back. There was another onslaught on the flames. The riders hung over their horses necks and whipped and crushed and smothered the burning clumps of tinder-like growth.

By this time the line of fire had spread to a

of tinder-like growth.

By this time the line of fire had spread to a length of three-quarters of a mile, but it did not cross the cleared space. Half an hour after the second wetting of the blankets there were only

second wetting of the blankets there were only smouldering heaps. In the excitement no one had thought of personal injury, but it was found that several of the officers and a number of men had been burned about the hands and face. No one was seriously injured. A number of horses also suffered to some extent.

Had the flames not been checked they would have destroyed all the tents and camp equipage of the 9th Cavalry and the batteries of artillery as well, and a lot of ammunition would have exploded, involving perhaps loss of life. The affair was reported to General Wade, who complimented the officers and men for their conduct. The regiment will get a new supply of blankets.

CROWDS WATCH MAINE SOLDIERS DRILL. Augusta, Me., May 15.-The 2d Regiment, exceptcompanies will form the heavy battery which has been ordered to Mobile when ready for duty.

The equipping of the 1st Maine Volunteers will be rapidly completed, and they will probably leave for Chickamauga Thursday. Fully five thousand people witnessed the dress parade and the grand review this afternoon. The Governor and his wife were

The Wanamaker Store Mid-May Merchandise.

The Strategic Point

EOGRAPHY is the study of the period. War makes strategy familiar. Local maps will show the convergence of rapid transit surface roads, elevated roads and street car lines at the Stewart Store —more than at any other single spot in Manhattan. Thus Wana-maker's is the strategic point. That fact is quite familiar to some millions of people—but millions more should learn it. The point is valueless without the power. Three elements make

the power. First, Goods. Second, Prices. Third, Publicity.

The Goods. There is no war scare here. Our American and Foreign Union of buyers keeps right on. London, Paris, Hong Kong, Tokio, are as familiar as New York, Philadelphia and Boston. The Prices. Will this business be here, prosperous, five years

hence? That largely depends on the bargains we give you now. Our business life is vitalized by the advantages we offer. The Publicity. True news of good goods at right prices makes the Wanamaker columns good reading every day. Falsehood and stupidity

are high explosives in retail prosperity, dangerous to fool with. They have wrecked many. We leave their use to the fools.

There are some things stated here to-day that have never before appeared in any American advertising.

Dress Goods-Up to Date

PARADOXICAL, incongruous, contradictory. Black Silk Grenadines are top-lofty—at the zenith of popular favor. Never in our long experience were they so much in favor as now, and never passed over our counters in so large quantities. But. Black Silk Grenadines are offered you here to-day, in advance of wearing time, at the makers' cost and less. Largess like a shower of gold dollars—only better. You have the pleasure of

At \$1.25, from \$1.75-All-silk figured Grenadine.

At \$1.50, from \$2.50-All-silk figured gauze Grena-

At \$1.50, from \$2-All-silk embroidered polka dot gauze Grenadine.

At \$1.75, from \$2.50-All-silk embroidered spiral stripe gauze Grenadine. Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

At \$2, from \$2.50—All-silk figured gauze Grenadine.

At \$2, from \$2.50—All-silk embroidered figured spiral stripe Grenadine.

At \$2.25, from \$3—All-silk embroidered polka dot gauze Grenadine.

At \$2.50, from \$8—All-silk embroidered figured gauze Grenadine. At \$2.75, from \$4-Beaded brocade all-silk Grens

It was a tussle between the Latin and the Celt. The Celt won. France started it and it cost you a dollar a yard. Scotland copied and improved it-forty-five cents now. And this is all about Pineapple Gauze. Beautiful for summer costumes. Fifty patterns, mostly corded stripes and checks. The yarns are hand-twisted cotton, appear silky, stock of Cotton Dress Goods. But we do want to tell their cheapness—thus:

At 10c., the 15c. quality-Printed and self-colored

At 64c., the 9c. quality-Good dress Ginghams, in about 85 styles. At Sc., the 121/c. quality-Printed cotton Grena-At 7c., the 121/2c. quality-Printed Spiral Lawns. At 7c., the 121/2c. quality-Printed fine Lawns.

figured Swisses.

At 10c., the 16c. quality—Self-colored striped Piques.

At 10c., the 16c. quality—Printed Batiste.

At 10c., the 25c. quality—Printed Irish Dimities.

At 17c., the 25c. quality—Fine printed Organdica.

Summer-Evening Silks

MOONLIGHT on a silver sea,—waltz music sifting itself languorously through open windows;—broad piazzas;—lake and mountain looming hazily through the soft air of a Summer night. All these will rise before your eyes when you look at these silks, for they are pre-eminently dress-silks for Summer wear.

Half prices, too, or nearly that. That's no fault, nor is it because of a fault. You double the satisfaction that comes of a new gown, by having two for one price. The silks are perfect. Daintily figured;—pink-and-white, lilac-and-white, salmon, gold-and-white and Nile green.

Those that were \$1.50, \$2 and \$3 a yard Are, this morning, \$1 a yard. Those that were \$1 and \$1.25 a yard Are 75c. and 85c. a yard.

And this news, too, of other evening fabrics. Perhaps you have looked at the rich nce Indias printed in lace and flower effects in helioti against a palmetto brush fire the 9th Cavalry, a brown, navy blue, cardinal and beige. They were \$2.50 a yard, you'll remember. Now they're \$1 a yard.

They are very wide. Six yards is enough for a dress.

Imported Silk Waists---Reduced

THESE are the Parisians, -the dashing, delicate, tasteful, original things which you somehow can't find in domestic productions, except the latter be candid copies. Most of them are taffetas, heavy silks, plain or figured, as you choose. Tight-fitting or blouse styles. We have these straight from their makers,—there are no duplicates.

They were \$25 and \$30 each. They are now \$18 each.

A European Combine

THE irrepressible conflict between present and future in Chinaware is on again. The coming has warned out the present. Our store is a fixed space-non-elastic. Hence if we are to welcome the coming we must speed the parting. The stirrup-cup-low Among all the goods thus warned out there is not an inferior decoration, a piece of

old stock, nor an unworthy shape-not an article but ought to stay and bring its proper First, Patriotic Jasper Ware-genuine Wedgwood. Jugs in six sizes, three colors two shapes.

\$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.85, \$2.50, \$3.75.

The Teapots, Sugar Bowls, Cream Jugs, in four sizes, three colors. TEA POTS. SUGAR BOWLS. CREAM JUGS. \$1.10 \$1.30 \$1.25 \$1.50 \$1 75 \$2.25 Also Flower Pots, Biscuit Jars, Bon-bon Dishes, Tea Caddies, Loving Cups.

Each piece has a portrait of Washington, Franklin or Lafayette in bas-relief. In the Art Room, basement, among the Bric-a-brac, vandalism has been busy with prices-knocked them down ruthlessly.

Some Marble pedestals, just a trifling nick in each, are \$5 to \$15, that were \$10 to Other pedestals are \$10 to \$100, and all cheap. Carrara Marbles-Diana, Melancholy, Harlequin and other subjects in busts and figures, go down thus:

> \$50 to \$25 \$27.50 to \$13.75

A variety of Ceramic Art Pieces that were \$12 to \$60, are reduced to \$6 to \$30. Royal Berlin Candelabras, 3, 4 and 5 arms, that were \$4.50 to \$18, are reduced to

Daily Demonstrations of Gas-Fuel Cooking

THE housewives of New York are awaking to the advantages of gas-fuel for cooking, especially in the Summer. The proof is given here twice every day in Miss Lemcke's demonstrations. For to-day they will be:-

At 10.30 A. M.—Tenderloin Bordelaise, Potatoes l'Italian, bread baking, bread sticks. At 2.30 P. M.—Roast chicken, Navarra Salad, Wine Bata, Pop-overs.

All of the Gas Ranges and Stoves shown in our extensive stock are approved by Gas Companies of Philadelphia and New York, and the low prices are consequent upon the great distributing power secured by the combination of the sales in two cities. We have made plans by which all gas ranges and stoves sold by us are set up and

connected free of cost in Eight-tenths of the gas territory of Manhattan, All of Brooklyn and Long Island City.

Jewel Gas Ranges, \$12.25, \$18.75 and \$15.75; with water backs, \$19.75 to \$38.50. Eclipse Gas Ranges, \$18.75 and \$15.75. Dangler Gas Kanges, \$10, \$12 and \$18.25; with elevated broiler, \$18.50; with water back, \$17.50 and \$25.

Perfect Gas Range, \$12.50, \$18.75, \$17.50 and \$18.75; with water backs, \$22.50, \$28.75 and \$30.75. Economic Gas Range, \$12.50 and \$14.50; with side broiler, \$19.75 and \$21.75.

Wanamaker Cookers, \$7.50.

Various small attachments for gas cooking at low prices.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.